

Mr. North Winship, American Consul. "These Tahiti chestnuts come from what is considered the best tree on this island. The nut just as it is should be planted about four or five inches in the ground, good loamy soil preferred, and also in the place where the tree is desired. It is of slow growth, but makes a beautiful tree, growing to great size and yielding abundantly. Keep the seed and the young plant damp, but not wet." (Winship.) "The seeds are much prized by the natives as food, being eaten boiled or roasted. They are said to be less palatable than the chestnut." (Fairchild.)

MALUS SP. (Malaceae.) 31279-280. Seeds of wild apples from Chong Djighilan and Kuldja, Chinese Turkestan. "Apparently of great value as factors in hybridization work." For further information on the wild apples of this region see the notes from Meyer's correspondence in Bulletin No. 62, this series. (Meyer's introductions.) For distribution later.

MANGIFERA INDICA. (Anacardiaceae.) 31379-380. Plants of two varieties of mango from Tahiti, Society Islands. Procured by Mr. North Winship, American Consul. 31379. "Superba. This gives a fine large fruit, heavy and almost round; its color is yellowish golden." 31380. "Altissima. This is practically the same as the preceding, possibly longer and more pointed at the bottom. Its color is pink or red with sometimes a violet hue." "Both of these are less fibrous than the other mangos found here, and are very luscious. These trees begin to bear with the commencement of the rainy season. It is thought that both these varieties came originally from India." (All notes by Mr. Winship.) For distribution later.

MANGIFERA MACROCARPA. (Anacardiaceae.) 31354. Cuttings from Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the Director, Department of Agriculture. Introduced for the work of this office in testing new and hardier stocks for the mango. For distribution later.

MAURITIA FLEXUOSA. (Phoenicaceae.) 31311. Seeds of the Miriti or ita palm from Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walter Fisher, Acting Director, Campo de Cultura Experimental Paraense. "It is a magnificent palm, its cylindrical stems rising like Grecian columns to a height of 100 to 150 feet, terminated by a crown of large fan-shaped leaves, from the base of which is produced a big bunch of pendulous fruits, some measuring eight to ten feet in length, weighing two to three hundred pounds and containing several bushels of fruit. Each fruit is about the size of a small apple, having a reticulated, polished, smooth shell." (Smith, Dictionary of Popular Names of Plants.) "These palms are a very conspicuous